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FOREIGN DELEGATES DELIVER SPEECHES AT CONGRESS

3 Apr TCP's Kutlu Speech

AU071511 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 86 p 11

[Greetings speech by Haydar Kutlu, secretary general of the Communist Party of Turkey to the 13th BCP Congress, delivered on 3 April 1986]

[Text] Dear comrades,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey [TCP], on behalf of the Turkish Communists and on behalf of the workers class in our country, I cordially and warmly greet the 13th BCP Congress.

At its 13th congress the party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov will accomplish new steps forward in following the April trend and in following the path mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress which specified the line. It will adopt new documents for accelerating the socioeconomic development of socialist Bulgaria. The TCP wishes great success to the Bulgarian Communists, to the people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in implementing these tasks. We are convinced that the successful implementation of these tasks by our neighbor, socialist Bulgaria, will once more confirm the superiority of socialism and its capability to resolve all problems that arise.

We listened with great interest to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech, the speech of the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and we became acquainted with the BCP Central Committee Accountability Report to the congress. The data provided on the country's socioeconomic development specificially demonstrate how far a country that has chosen the path of socialist development can advance within a short period of time. The new Labor Code which was recently adopted following nationwide discussion is a new confirmation of the fact that man and his health are the focus of all activities.

Dear comrades,

Your congress is taking place in a period when imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular, are trying to play with the fate of mankind, to stop the process of social progress on a worldwide scale.

The TCP completely supports the program of Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU general secretary, submitted on 15 January 1986 and concerning the liberation of the World from nuclear and chemical weapons. It supports all the USSR's initiatives, for stopping nuclear tests, as well as its proposals to resolve the question of Cyprus, which also concerns Turkey as a participating side, and his proposal on a temporary withdrawal of both the Soviet and the U.S. navies from the Mediterranean.

The proposal submitted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and the proposals submitted by both the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the liberation of the Balkans from chemical weapons -- all these proposals reflect the interests of our people.

Unfortunately, our country today has become a satellite of American imperialism. The military and political presence of the United States in our country is increasing from day to day. Numerous American and NATO bases exist in our country today and are constantly expanded.

Under the pretext of modernizing the Turkish Army, armament expenditures have increased and nuclear weapons are deployed. An AWACS espionage center is now functioning in our country. In the past the United States carried out espionage operations against the USSR through U-2 aircraft which used the territory of Turkey. Today the Americans intend to erect the antennas of the "Voice of America" radio station in our country in order to conduct subversive propaganda against the USSR and the Middle East countries. The United States, on several occasions, used the territory of our country for aggressive actions against Lebanon.

The TCP thinks that this situation in our country is alarming as regards peace and in relation to good-neighborly ties in our area. We have recently become clearly aware of the fact that the United States is intensifying its subversive activities in this area and in the Middle East. For this purpose, imperialism is trying to fan our problem with Greece and the problem of Cyprus as a hotbed of tension, ready to explode at any moment; the United States is also trying to create new hotbeds of tension in the area. Unrestrained anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist propaganda is part of these efforts by imperialism. The TCP decided to oppose this chauvinist and demagogic campaign.

Comrades, peace, friendship and the peoples, fraternity, and internationalism -- these are the most worthy answers to the ideological and political attacks by American imperialism and to similar campaigns. No disgusting campaign whatsoever is capable of concealing from the peoples' eyes the advantages and assets of socialism. All efforts to consolidate friendship and solidarity among people are serving peace and socialism.

With this conviction the TCP, under conditions of dictatorship, is waging a struggle for peace, for national independence, and democracy; it is strictly adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We would like to have the national interests and the security of our country prevail over the interests of the United States and NATO. For this purpose we are devoting our efforts to bringing Turkey back to a peace-loving, foreign policy, relying on relations of good-neighborliness with all our neighbors, above all with the Soviet Union. We are struggling for a normalization of Turkish-Bulgarian relations on the basis of good-neighborliness, on the basis of non-interference in domestic affairs, and on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

We wish to prevent an increase of tension in our relations with Greece and to find a peaceful settlement for the problem of Cyprus in the interest of our two communities -- both the Greek and the Turkish community -- as well as to put an end to occupation by the Turkish army and so that all foreign troops may be withdrawn from the island and the territorial integrity of Cyprus may be preserved.

We are in favor of stopping the Iran-Iraq war which continues close to our borders and we are in favor of the Palestinian people's right of self-determination.

The TCP is waging a struggle to liquidate the present-day anti-people's and anti-democratic regime, in favor of creating conditions under which our people may be able freely to map out their future and elect their government, we are in favor of the liberation of the Kurdish people from any form of national oppression, in favor of building up a national-democratic regime in our country.

We are demanding that an end be put to the domination and predatory activities of the International Monetary Fund and of foreign monopolies as regards our country, we demand that the foundations should be laid for our national economy, and that the payment of foreign debts exceeding a total of $30 billion should be postponed, and we also demand that unemployment should be reduced.

Our workers and working people, the democratic forces, along with their demands for bread and freedom, are struggling for a general political amnesty, for freedom of thought without any restrictions, for the stopping of torture and the death sentences. As a result of this struggle, and thanks to international solidarity, the dictatorial regime was forced to free the leaders of the Turkish Peace Committee, and the progressive trade union leaders. However, the trial against them continue. It is our main task to consolidate the alliance of democratic forces and the left-wing unity.

Even under conditions of dictatorship we can already speak about a legalization of the TCP, which has worked underground for as long as 63 years and is the only illegal party in Europe. Our people demand freedom for the Communist Party of Turkey.

We are well aware of the fact that our people are not alone in this struggle. The increase of peace-loving forces in the world, of mass democratic movements and national liberation forces, as well as the growing power of socialism are our class support.

Every action to consolidate the unity of the worldwide communist movement inspires us with strength and hope.

The international solidarity of the BCP represents an extremely valuable source of strength in our just struggle.

I wish success to you and to the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and I would like to express fraternal solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism.

Long live peace and socialism!

Long live the BCP -- Georgi Dimitrov's party!

3 Apr SED's Jarowinsky's Speech

AU071827 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 86 p 11

[Greetings Speech delivered by Werner Jarowinsky, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at the 13th BCP Congress on 3 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov,

Dear comrades delegates, esteemed guests:

I take the liberty to convey to you, the Bulgarian Communists, and to all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the most sincere, fraternal, and militant greetings of the GDR Communists, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, as well as to wish the 13th BCP Congress fruitful work.

We followed with great attention and lively interest the introductory speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the interesting, meaningful statements of the Bulgarian delegates. As close friends, allies, and comrades-in-arms, we share the joy at the considerable results achieved by the fraternal Bulgarian people in all sectors of social life.

We were deeply impressed by the great achievements and initiatives of the Bulgarian Communists and working people during the period of preparations for the congress. It is with militant resolve and inspired with optimism that you are assuming the strategically important task of "implementing the scientific-technical revolution, as well as expanding the advantages of the socialist social system and of socialist democracy on this basis, and the ever increasing satisfaction of the material, social, and cultural needs of your people."

Under the leadership of the rich revolutionary traditions of your party, the party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian workers class truly achieved great successes within a period of 4 decades. Bulgaria was transformed into a contemporary socialist, industrial state with a developed agriculture, with great social assets, and a prospering culture. The newly created industrial branches, the numerous new enterprises of the machine-building, chemical, and electronic industry are an expression of revolutionary changes. All this is the result of the selfless labor, the industriousness, and the skill of the Bulgarian working people. For those remarkable results in the development of socialist society in your country, we most sincerely congratulate you, dead comrades!

We note with great satisfaction that the People's Republic of Bulgaria plays an exceptionally active role, a role which is recognized throughout the world, in the struggle for ensuring peace and for consolidating the international situation. A new peace offensive of the socialist community started from your country. It is precisely in this connection that the Bulgarian proposals on the establishment of a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as the proposal on the development of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans assumed particular importance. They serve the same goal as the proposals submitted by the GDR to establish a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in Central Europe.

Comrades:

The 27th CPSU Congress once more confirmed the historic role of the Soviet Communists as the front-ranking fighters for peace and social progress. The 27th CPSU Congress gave strong, new impetus to the cooperation among our parties and countries and inspired all mankind with hope and confidence.

As close allies in the community of socialist states, we are working for the expansion and intensification of our relations with all social countries, by emphasizing the common and uniting features in the struggle for peace and social progress.

We are aware of the fact that we can successfully pursue our efforts of peaceful work only if we succeed in averting the intentions of the aggressive circles of imperialism and in freeing the world of the nightmare of nuclear holocaust.

We support with all our hearts the peace program set forth by Comrade Mihail Gorbachev, a long-term program, "The program of our century," which points to the real, constructive path for the liberation of the world from all kinds of nuclear weapons for the period up to 2000.

The peoples do not wish to live in fear for the further accumulations of new systems of weapons. They reject the plans for "star wars" of the United States, and all kinds of militarist demonstrations of strength; they strive for a lasting secure peace.

Today it is more than ever necessary to adopt a new approach in world policy. The most recent Soviet proposal -- namely that the moratorium on nuclear tests should be extended as long as the United States refrains from further nuclear tests -- was slighted by the United States. The most recent U.S. Administration to take advantage of the new opportunity offered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his most recent declaration and to give a positive answer to the proposals contained in this declaration. This is the most realistic path for stopping the arms race.

Side by side with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal countries, the GDR is consistently fighting for the preservation of peace in space and on the earth. As a supporter of socialism and peace in Europe, the GDR devotes all its efforts to the goal that never again should a war erupt from German soil and that in Europe guarantees for the peaceful future of the coming generations should be established. As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, declared, "those who are guided by common sense and realism must unite their efforts for joint action." In this spirit our party devotes its efforts to the goal of contributing to a drastic change for the better in international relations through an active dialogue with all competent political forces.

The recent secret agreement signed by the FRG Government for participating in the U.S. "star wars" program is in gross contradiction to this intention. This makes the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States more difficult, and in addition to this, will complicate the relations of the GDR and the other socialist countries with the FRG.

Dear comrades:

Closely united with the CPSU, with the BCP, and with the other fraternal parties, the GDR communists will discuss and adopt important tasks for the further construction of a developed socialist society in our country at the 11th SED Congress. In doing so they will rely on the unprecedented mass initiatives of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, and the intelligentsia, as well as upon the initiatives of all working people in our Republic, upon the deep confidence existing between the party and the people, and on the resolute, peace-loving policy of our party.

The remarkable results achieved in the GDR during the 5-year plan period that just elapsed are the starting point of all these initiatives. This applies mostly to the dynamic pace of our national economic progress, to the considerable progress we marked in the broad economic intensification and along the path of applying the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. These successes are expressed in the growth of the national economic income that was achieved in recent years and which amounts to more than 1 percent, as well as to the implementation of annual savings amounting to 500 million working hours, which corresponds to the working potential of 300,000 workers. Remarkable success was also achieved in improving the working and everyday life conditions of the people, especially as regards the housing sector.

To preserve and intensify the highly dynamic pace of national economic stability in our country, to proceed along the qualitatively new path of intensification, along the path of transition toward a broad application of the most up-to-date technical equipment, and especially the application of key technologies -- this is the decisive goal which our party has assigned itself for the forthcoming period.

In this manner we will lay the foundations upon which we will pursue the trend of our economic and social policy which has been asserted for as long as 15 years in our country, and in this manner we will consolidate socialism on German territory even more. The main task is and will remain for us to do everything for the benefit of our people.

Comrades:

Our two parties are linked together in sound, militant unity, which is deeply rooted in international solidarity and revolutionary cohesion between Bulgarian and German communists. This unit was expanded and intensified in our joint struggle against imperialism and fascism. The great and cordial friendship which linked together our unforgettable comrades Georgi Dimitrov, Ernst Thaelmann, and Wilhelm Pieck, is a brilliant example of this unity.

Comrade Wilhelm Pieck attended the work of the fourth congress of the Bulgarian Communists in 1922. He pointed out on that occasion: "What fills me with deepest satisfaction is the enthusiasm of the workers for the revolutionary struggle, the revolutionary spirit, and the readiness to struggle with which the Bulgarian communists are standing on the side of the Bolsheviks."

Today, after more than 6 decades, this revolutionary and internationalist spirit of your party is more alive and stronger than ever.

Comrades:

The fraternal cohesion and friendship between our two parties and peoples is stronger than ever. Comrades Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov, the general secretaries of our two parties, have greatly contributed to this in recent decades.

Numerous and close relations of friendship exist between our party organizations, plant collectives, social organizations, towns, and municipalities. Personal, friendly relations were established between many families in our two countries. This eloquently shows how the Friendship Treaty signed between many families in our two countries is being implemented in practical life.

We can note with satisfaction that together we are well prepared to meet the future. Our treaties for the period up to 1990, as well as our scientific-technical cooperation agreements, are an expression of this readiness. In full conformity with the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Integration, the GDR has concluded agreements for the period up to the end of the century with all fraternal socialist countries. We think that his represents an essential contribution to increasing the power of the entire socialist community and further strengthening the material basis of its peaceful policy.

Dear comrades delegates:

With all our hearts we wish you, the BCP, and the fraternal Bulgarian people great new successes in implementing the decisions which the 13th BCP Congress will adopt, and which will map out the trends of your future development.

Long live the fraternal alliance and indestructible friendship between the SED and the BCP!

Long live our common struggle for a powerful socialism and for a secure peace!

4 Apr RCP's Bobu's Speech

AU081858 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 10

[Greetings message to the 13th BCP Congress delivered on 4 April by Emil Bobu, RCP Political Executive Committee member and Central Committee secretary]

[Text] Esteemed comrades:

On behalf of the RCP, its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the entire Romanian people, we address to the delegates of the 13th BCP Congress most cordial and friendly greetings and express our feelings of sincere friendship and communist solidarity.

Our party and the entire Romanian people sincerely rejoice over the remarkable successes achieved by the working people in Bulgaria under the leadership of the BCP, in the country's socialist construction, in developing the economy, science, and culture, and in securing material and intellectual well-being. We are convinced that in implementing the tasks which the 13th BCP Congress will pose, the communists and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will achieve new and great successes in constructing the developed socialist society.

We stress the special satisfaction the development of relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and BCP and between our countries and peoples along an ascending line.

The frequent and fruitful talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are a decisive factor in constantly strengthening the friendly Romanian-Bulgarian relations. These talks always produce new and strong impulses in the comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries, to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and the cause of socialism, peace, security, independence and international cooperation.

Dear comrades:

Under the leadership of the RCP, which next month will mark the 65th anniversary of its establishment, our people achieved excellent successes in constructing the new system, increasing the production and scientific-technical potential of the national economy, developing and modernizing the production forces, in the progress of science, education, arts, and culture, and in constantly increasing the working people's standard of living.

Among these accomplishments the high results achieved during the last 20 years emerge with special force. The content and scope of the transformations which have taken place during these years in all areas of activity, determine this period as the most fruitful one in Romanian history. The successes achieved in all areas of socialist construction are a result of the selfless work of the Romanian people and the RCP policy, which is based on the application of the generally valid truths of scientific socialism and the revolutionary dialectical materialist world view under our country's concrete conditions.

Now the Romanian people, closely rallied around the TCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are implementing the Eight 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, and firmly carrying out the program on constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward communism. We pay special attention to intensively developing production, implementing the new scientific-technical revolution, introducing the new top achievements of science and technology in all areas of economic and social life, and effectively utilizing the entire material and human potential that we have.

The RCP is intensively working for perfecting production and social relations and applying the new economic mechanism, paying special attention to further developing the workers' revolutionary democracy.

The implementation of the historic decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress will secure the strengthening and development to a higher degree of the successes reached along the road of constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society and in the progress toward communism, and further strengthen the motherland's independence and sovereignty.

In accordance with the postulates of the 13th Congress, the RCP and our state are implementing an extensive international activity for developing cooperation with all states. We have attributed and do attribute a great significance to our relations with the socialist countries, and first of all with those which border on Romania. Our country is actively participating in developing CEMA's activity, acting for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the economic summit in the interest of the economic and social progress of every country and the growth of socialism's power and prestige in the world.

Socialist Romania is working for developing relations more rapidly with the developing countries, and is simultaneously expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states in the world, regardless of their social system, in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Our country considers that the international situation continues to be especially tense as a result of the intensification of the arms race, and first of all of the nuclear arms race, perfection of weapons and continuation of nuclear tests, continuation of the facts leading to the militarization of space, as well as because of the manifestations of the imperialist policy of power and dictate, interference in the internal affairs of other states, and the existence of conflicts and hotbeds of tension, which lead toward a strong increase of the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, and in which the whole of mankind would perish, and the very conditions of preserving life on our planet would disappear.

Therefore Romania considers that the fundamental problem of our time is to stop the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and begin to adopt concrete measures on disarmament and guaranteeing peace on our planet. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, stressed in his greeting message to the 27th CPSU Congress, "everything must be done for defending the sacred right of the people and actions to exist and have a free and worthy life and peace."

The Romanian people followed with a great interest the summit of the USSR and U.S. leaders, which was an important event in the present international situation, and hope that it will contribute to encouraging and researching progress in the negotiations between the two countries.

Socialist Romania greets the initiatives of the USSR for stopping the nuclear tests and fully supports the especially important program proposed by the USSR to destroy by the end of the century the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons. The world's nations expect the United States and its NATO allies to adopt a realistic position, and on the basis of the proposals made by both sides, to advance toward adopting concrete measures on removing the danger of a nuclear war and stopping the militarization of space.

Simultaneously it is necessary that all states decisively join the struggle for significantly reducing troops and military expenditures, for withdrawing the foreign military units, and for renouncing the use of force in international relations and solving all disputed issues only along the road of negotiations.

Our country is decisively acting for implementing security and cooperation in Europe.

Romania is developing an extensive activity for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation, and understanding, without nuclear and chemical weapons. In this context we stress the initiative of broad international importance included in the declaration-appeal of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on turning the Balkans into a chemical weapons-free zone.

The RCP develops relations of friendship and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, and consistently cooperates in creating a new unity, based on the principles of equality, independence, and respect of the right of every party to independently determine its political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics. We also develop broad cooperation with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, and with all parties and movements interested in securing an atmosphere of peace and international security.

We are convinced that acting in unity, the nations and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces will secure the triumph of the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation among nations, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

We wish you, dear comrades, full success in the work of the 13th BCP Congress and implementation of the decisions it will adopt for the benefit, progress, and flourishing of the friendly Bulgarian peoples.

Long live friendship between the RCP and BCP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

4 Apr SFRY's Vidic's Speech

LD042116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at today's afternoon session of the 13th BCP Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and conveyed a message from the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Communists and working people of socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia, he said, are following social developments in the People's Republic of Bulgaria closely and with interest, at the same time informing delegates of the highest gathering of Bulgarian Communists with the main processes of development in Yugoslavia.

We expect that the fruitful cooperation between our two countries, Vidic continued, will continue to develop successfully on the bases of respect for the principles of independence, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of the border, noninterference and mutual advantage. The history and reality of our countries and the progressive goals for which we are fighting oblige us to invest lasting efforts in order to overcome and solve the existing open and disputed questions which exist in our relations. This is all the more important for the fact that the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations is of great importance for the overall state of goodneighborly relations, both in the Balkans and in a broader area. Our two countries can make a significant contribution toward realizing the wishes of all the Balkan peoples to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation and without nuclear weapons.

When we speak of this, Vidic added, it is necessary to bear in mind that recounting historical realities can only hinder the implementation of the sincere desire and need for the comprehensive development of friendly cooperation between all the peoples in this part of the world.

All the governments and responsible political subjects in the Balkans have a great responsibility and duty to actively contribute to the transcendence of historically inherited burdens, disputes and prejudices, to prevent the Balkans from being left behind by progressive developments and aspirations.

We would like to assure you this time, too, the head of the LCY delegation said, that the SFRY sincerely desires not only normal but comprehensive, friendly relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We stress in this matter, the special interest and readiness of the SR of Serbia and the SR of Macedonia which border on the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Continuing his address at the 13th BCP congress, Vidic said that peace in the world and the very survival of mankind is being most directly imperialed by the increasingly intense arms race of nuclear, conventional, chemical and other weapons. Real threats that nuclear and other modern weapons will be deployed in orbit around the earth have grown. Recently, great efforts have been invested and many constructive suggestions undertaken to halt this dangerous course and implement an essential transformation toward general and complete disarmament. The world has entered a period in which the struggle for peace and the general relaxation of international tensions, cooperation between all countries on the principles of active peaceful coexistence, starting from the principles and goals of the UN charter, have the greatest human importance and priority. The SFRY, as an active participant in the nonaligned countries' movement, rejecting the policy of domination and hegemony is building its overall activity on the demands for an energetic international solution of all questions of vital importance for the present generation and for the future of mankind, he said.

The broad activities of workers' and other progressive parties, movements of class and national emancipation, workers' trade unions and other progressive forces are all making their contribution to the construction of a world without wars, a world of peace, progress and development in freedom.

We can now state with confidence that within the framework of the development of socialism as a world process, increasingly new and important experience is being acquired and created, and that major social reforms are beginning to be implemented to promote the more rapid progress and construction of new social relations. This all lends even greater force to the importance of the comphrenensive development of cooperation between progressive and democratic parties and movements, the importance of a constructive exchange of views and experiences on the principles of full equality, mutual respect and the responsibility of parties and movements to their working class and people, Dobrivoje Vidic said in his speech at the 13th BCP congress.

4 April MSZMP's Marothy Address

AU071505 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Our cooperation Is Developing Dynamically -- Laszlo Marothy's Address To The Bulgarian Party Congress"]

[Text] Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and head of the Hungarian delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, addressed the congress of Bulgarian Communists on 4 April. In his address he said the following:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, all the members of the party, and the Hungarian people, I salute the 13th BCP Congress. I convey to you the cordial and comradely greetings and good wishes of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP.

Our delegation read the report of the BCP Central Committee and listened to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's oral supplement with great attention and with a sincere interest in the experiences of our fraternal party. We highly appreciate the results reported at the congress. These results are proof of the strength of the BCP and the diligence, love of work, and talent of the Bulgarian people.

The fact that you had to struggle for your achievements under much more difficult internal and external conditions than previously only increases the value of your results. Your congress has proved that the BCP has its program for the continuation of the construction of a developed socialist society, switching the economy over to intensive development, and solving the scientific and cultural tasks ahead -- also under the current more difficult situation. The development of new methods and means, of a new style necessary for the achievement of new goals is occurring before our eyes. It is our conviction that our Bulgarian friends will implement the decisions of the 13th congress.

Due to the efforts of our parties, the activity of the governing bodies, the cooperation among the enterprises and institutions, and to our people's mutual interest toward each other Hungarian-Bulgarian relations have recently further expanded and increased and have also become even more perceptible for the individual. We continue to regard the strengthening of our political cooperation, the further development of economic, technical-scientific, and cultural relations, and the mutual development of tourism as our future program. It is our conviction that this is the real interest of the Hungarian and Bulgarian peoples.

The MSZMP held its 13th congress 1 year ago. We confirmed our party's tested political guideline which is supported by our people.

The congress determined great tasks in the construction of a developed socialist society, tasks that also represent a serious trial of strength for the Hungarian people. We are basing the implementation of our goals on public ownership of the main means of production and on the socialist planned economy. At the same time, we wish to rely also on the possibilities offered by the regulated market and by the relations between goods and money. With our system of economic management, we encourage flexible adjustment to the changing circumstances, courageous initiatives, and a better utilization of the possibilities inherent in the socialist economic organizations. An important interest of ours is to open even more widely the possibilities for the mobilization of the people's creative energy in Hungary. The further development of socialist democracy plays an outstanding role in this endeavor. With the introduction of compulsory double nomination in the National Assembly and council elections, the increasing introduction of enterprise councils, the election of managers, and with the strengthening of the sphere of authority of the local councils and an increase in their independence we wish to increase the number of people who are taking an active part in setting out, solving, and supervising the tasks: in the final analysis, in solving their own affairs and those of society.

In our activity to construct the socialist society we are making use of the experiences of the fraternal socialist countries.

We regard the 27th CPSU Congress as an encouraging example, a congress that took an open stand on the current issues of socialist construction with great sensitivity for the new phenomena, in a Leninist way, with principled consistency, and with a view to practical solutions.

The protection provided by the Warsaw Pact represents great security for our activity and our economic plans are well-founded in our cooperation within CEMA.

The Hungarian People's Republic will in the future also continue to actively endeavor to further strengthen the unity of the socialist countries, and to enrich its content.

We need peace for our socialist construction work. In order to safeguard peace, it is inevitable to avoid the danger of war, to settle controversial issues through negotiations, to halt the arms race, to avoid the militarization of space, and to begin to reduce the accumulated arms stockpiles. We salute the proposal of the Soviet Union, submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January, a proposal that offers the complete elimination of nuclear arms as a realistic and rational alternative. The active foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries and their activity aimed at expanding the dialogue among countries of different social order are also meant to contribute to the improvement of international relations.

On behalf of our party and our people, we wish the 13th BCP Congress further creative activity, fruitful exchanges of views, and success in the implementation of its decisions.

Long life and increasing strength to the fraternal friendship between the MSZMP and the BCP and between the Hungarian and Bulgarian people!

Long live socialism and peace!

4 Apr PZPR's Porebsky's Speech

AU091759 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 86 p 9

["Greetings of Comrade Tadeusz Porebsky, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee," read at the BCP Congress on 4 Apr 86]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov,

Dear comrade delegates and guests of the 13th BCP Congress.

I would like to cordially thank you for inviting us to greet the 13th BCP Congress and to convey cordial greetings to you, your entire party, and the Bulgarian people from the PZPR, its Central Committee, and its First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, all Polish Communists, and the Polish people.

In Poland we have followed with great interest the preparations for your party's 13th congress.

Our party and Polish society feel respect for your country's achievements, gained by the Bulgarian people led by the BCP. Under the leadership of the party -- and this is its historic service -- the socialist revolution has been victorious in Bulgaria, and the country has emerged from centuries-long backwardness and has been transformed into a dynamically developing industrial-agrarian state with high international authority.

The achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB], as well as those of the other socialist countries, are indisputable proof of the creative possibilities of socialism and help to strengthen the might and importance of the world socialist system.

We are convinced that the tasks which the 13th Congress will set out in connection with the further socioeconomic development of your country will be successfully fulfilled. We sincerely wish you further successes on the road of socialist development, in the multiplication of the PRB's economic potential, and in raising the people's prosperity.

Esteemed comrades,

Less than a month ago the 27th CPSU Congress completed its work. This was an historic event, not only for the Soviet Communists and the peoples of the Soviet Union, but also for the entire international communist and workers' movement and the whole of progressive mankind. It made an exceptional contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction.

The Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev have the aim of halting the arms race, not permitting the militarization of space, and eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century. They express the deepest aspirations of the workers of the whole world and correspond with the hopes of the whole of mankind, which wishes to live in peace, with a sense of security and a better future. The support and cooperation of all the forces of peace and progress in the world are needed in order to implement these proposals, in spite of the hostile attitude of the militarist and imperialist circles, which are counting on confrontation.

The strategy adopted by the 27th CSPU Congress for accelerated socioeconomic development, which envisages a renewal and doubling of the USSR's economic potential during the next 15 years, at the same time creates great opportunities for comprehensive development of the cooperation between all countries of the socialist community, of scientific-technical progress, and for the further deepening of economic integration. An example of such cooperation is the complex program for scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000.

The PZPR is steadfastly promoting the development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the PRB, and all socialist states in order to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and its defensive alliance and to expand economic integration within the framework of CEMA.

Dear Comrades,

From its ninth congress until now our party has travelled along a difficult and complex road. We have repulsed the danger of counterrevolution. Poland has remained a strong link in the socialist camp. The trust, support, and fraternal aid rendered to us at the most difficult moments by the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community, including the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, were of great significance for us.

Since the Ninth PZPR Congress we have done very much to overcome the consequences of the sociopolitical and economic crisis. We have learned from the past. We are restoring the Leninist style of work in our party and we tirelessly strengthen the party's relations with the workers' class and the entire working people.

Now our party is intensively preparing for its 10th congress, which will take place at the end of June. The party is reestablishing its ranks and intensifies its influence. One notices positive developments in the economy. The revived trade union movement, which already unites in its ranks more of the half of those engaged in the public sector, is strengthening. The socialist youth unions are growing and their activity encompasses more and more groups of Poland's young generation. We are convinced that the perspective program and decisions of the 10th congress will have a great role in mobilizing our entire party, the workers' class, and the entire Polish society to intensively developing socialist Poland and strengthening its positions in the world.

Esteemed delegates,

The Polish and Bulgarian peoples are linked by ancient friendship. This friendship has a tradition which has lasted many centuries. We have always helped each other when this was possible. We also fully utilized the historic change which opened up for our peoples when they started marching along the road of socialist construction. We highly value the close relations of friendship and cooperation between our two paties. There exists full unity between our parties and their first leaders and top leaderships. We note with satisfaction that the comprehensively developing Polish-Bulgarian political, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation simultaneously represents a significant contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community's states. Almost all Bulgarian okrugs cooperate with our voivodships. This cooperation renders concrete and measurable results. Thus, Legnica applies the experience of Stara Zagora in housing construction, and Stara Zagora applies Legnica's experience in the processing of nonferrous metals. We shall support and strengthen this direction of activity. We also hope that cooperation will expand and strengthen between industrial plants, state agricultural farms, and production cooperations, and that the consistent implementation of the activity adopted at the meeting between Comrade Zhivkov and Comrade Jaruzelski, especially in the area of scientific-technical progress, will continue.

We are willing to further strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties, states, and peoples, and jointly put into effect the great ideas of socialism and communism.

Long live the BCP -- the leading force of the Bulgarian people!

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples strengthen and develop!

Long live peace and socialism!

4 Apr CPCZ's Indra Speech

AU082032 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 April 86 p 9

[Speech delivered by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, to the 13th BCP Congress on 4 April 1986]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear Bulgarian friends,

Our delegation conveys most sincere greetings to you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on behalf of all Czechoslovak people. We wish great success to your congress.

The creative spirit of your congress was determined by the precongress activities, by the mass nationwide discussion of the Draft Theses adopted by the BCP Central Committee on the work of the party for the social, economic, and cultural development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It is beyond any doubt whatsoever that the 13th BCP Congress will play a remarkable role in the history of the BCP and of socialist Bulgaria.

Your pride in the successes achieved is justified. We listened with great attention to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech. Along with the accountability report for the period that has elapsed since the 12th BCP Congress, this speech was a thorough analysis of BCP activities and maps out bold tasks along the path of building a developed socialist society in your motherland. The speech and the report convincingly proved that the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have greatly contributed to consolidating the cohesion of the socialist community member-countries. Bulgaria has been very active in promoting our joint, peace-loving, foreign policy, as well as in the struggle to preserve peace and to eliminate the danger of nuclear war in the struggle for social progress.

We are convinced that with your efforts and capabilities you will honorably accomplish the tasks set forth at your congress. In doing so you will contribute to the further consolidation of Bulgaria's international prestige, as well as to the increase of the influence and the consolidation of the positions of socialism in the world.

Comrades,

Only a few days ago the 17th CPCZ Congress concluded its work. We concentrated our attention, above all, upon the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of our country in building the developed socialist society.

In this connection the fact was once more confirmed that the CPCZ is organizationally and ideologically united, that it is closely linked to the people. As a result of the party's policy that is based on principle, and as a result of the selfless labor of the workers, peasants, and of all working peoples, despite all difficulties we achieved many successes.

We were able to declare at the congress that the tasks assigned by the 16th Congress had been accomplished along the general lines. Now we are devoting our attention, the attention of the party, the state, and the National Front to mobilizing the efforts of all our society for the decisive implementation of the tasks -- involving great responsibility -- that stem from the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Throughout the 65 years of its existence, the CPCZ considered it natural to learn from the experience of the CPSU. Today, the work and the results of the 27th CPSU Congress have once again become an invaluable source of inspiration and learning for our work.

Socialist Czechoslovakia decisively links its future to the consolidation of cohesion and comprehensive cooperation, to the development of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries. In the future we will also continue to participate most actively in the consolidation of the Warsaw pact, and in its efforts to preserve peace. We devote great attention to the intensification of CEMA activities, in particular as regards the implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of the member-countries for the period up to 2000. In this connection we attach great importance to the preparation of the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and Bulgaria.

Esteemed comrades,

We note with joy that the multifarious cooperation between the CPCZ and the BCP, between our two states and peoples is developing successfully. The friendship founded by the unforgettable Comrades Klement Gottwald and Georgi Dimitrov, is constantly being intensified. This tradition is pursued by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak. Each of their meetings gives new impetus to our cooperation.

Our economic relations are developing at a dynamic pace. We can achieve further progress in this respect through an increase in mutual strictness as regards quality of goods, as regards the timely implementation of progressive technologies in practical work. We are entering a period today which demands from us the adoption of higher forms of relations, such as for example the establishment of joint scientific-production trusts, and other institutions, and links. This is precisely how we can fully use the advantages of the relations existing between our two states, based on the principles of socialist internationalism. We will do everything within our power for the further intensification of CSSR-Bulgarian cooperation, in the interests of our two peoples and in the interest of the entire socialist community.

Comrades,

Our two peoples, who suffered numerous hard trials in their history, are fully aware of the price of peace, which is a necessary prerequisite for the construction of socialism. This is the reason why our people fully supports the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union. They are resolved to participate actively in the struggle to prevent the danger of nuclear war, for the full resumption and development of the policy of international detente.

The peoples of the world today insist that the United States and its allies should give a constructive answer to the comprehensive program for the liquidation of nuclear arms contained in the declaration submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, as well as to the other proposals of the Soviet Union, submitted from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. This would permit mankind to enter the 21st century without fear of nuclear disaster.

Dear friends,

In closing my speech I would like to take the liberty of wishing the communists and all Bulgarian working people new successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th congress, in their further constructive efforts devoted to the prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and in our joint struggle for peace and social progress.

5 April Zhivkov, Ryzhkov Speeches

AU051941 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Reception on the Occasion of the Completion of the 13th BCP Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA) -- The CC of the BCP gave a reception tonight on the occasion of the completion of the 13th party congress.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, greeted the foreign guests, representatives of communist, workers, revolutionary-democratic, socialist, social democratic and other parties and movements and international organizations.

"Our conviction that we will be able to fulfill the great tasks set by the congress stems from our own experience, from the large economic, techno-scientific and personnel potential of our country, from the unity of our people around the party policy," he said.

"Our conviction stems from our affiliation to the socialist community, from the cooperation and integration with the fraternal socialist states and with the Soviet Union in the first place, from the support extended to us by all progressive forces," added Mr. Zhivkov.

He said that the BCP and Bulgaria will continue to go side by side with the socialist states, will strengthen the fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the international communist and working class movement, with all working people who are struggling against capitalist oppression, the party and the state will continue to help the peoples fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and the reactionary forces for national liberation, democratic change, social progress and peace.

"Mankind is faced now by a number of global problems," said Mr Todor Zhivkov. "But the problem of all problems is to save and strengthen world peace, to save human civilization. This is the common task of the people of different persuasions, a common task for all of us who are holding dear the life and the prosperity of the present and future generations."

The Bulgarian party and state leader stated that Bulgaria will continue to work for peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and world-wide, for detente in international relations, for disarmament, for dialogue, understanding and cooperation between the countries of different social order. "We Bulgarian Communists at our congress have again voiced our ardent support for the peaceful initiatives adopted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU," Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, spoke on behalf of the congress's foreign guests.

After congratulating Mr. Todor Zhivkov on his reelection as secretary general of the CC of the BCP and extending Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's greetings, he said: It is a great honor and a great responsibility to deserve the trust of a party, which has maintained the unity of its ranks, its ideological stability and faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism during all turns of history."

Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov indicated that the congress had outlined new tasks and inspiring prospects to Bulgaria's socialist development, that it had passed in an atmosphere of party unity and close rallying of the people behind it.

He stressed the determination of the BCP to pursue unswervingly its line of promoting all-round cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, with the other socialist countries, of consolidating the socialist community and its collective organisations: the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA. "The BCP," he said, "is for deepening ties with the international communist and workers' movement, the communists' comradely solidarity, for unity of action of all champions of peace, independence and social progress."

"The people's foremost and in conclusion, most responsible priority now is to halt the arms race, to eliminate nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, to preserve peace and human civilisation," Mr, Ryzhkov said.

On behalf of the CPSU celebration he expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian Communists for their appraisal of the historic importance of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, of its creative and innovative contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction.

In conclusion, Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov emphasised that the BCP can rely in its future work on the solidarity and backing of its numerous comrades and ideological supporters.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS SEE OFF CPSU DELEGATION

AU061807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] On 6 April the CPSU delegation, which took part in the work of the 13th BCP congress, departed from Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the members of the CPSU Delegation to the congress, were cordially seen off by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov sent a telegram to Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov from the airplane. The telegram expresses deep gratitude for the cordial hospitality and attention rendered to the Soviet delegation, and wishes successes in putting into effect the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and in further developing and strengthening friendship between the CPSU and BCP and between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

The CPSU delegation which took part in the work of the 13th BCP Congress has returned to Moscow.

REAGAN ACCUSES LIBYA OF SUPPORTING TERRORISM

LD101056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The United States -- President Ronald Reagan has indicated the possibility of a direct attack by U.S. Armed Forces against Libya. At his press conference yesterday he once again accused the Libyan leadership of giving active support to international terrorism. He expressed himself in coarse terms about the highest Libyan representative, Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi. At the same time, Reagan had to admit that the effort by the United States to convince its Western allies to take action against Libya has been so far proved unsuccessful. Ronald Reagan, speaking shortly before the House of Representatives was to take a second vote, called on the congressmen to approve his plan to provide extensive military assistance to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

HOFFMANN MEETS SYRIAN, ANGOLAN TRADE UNION LEADERS

LD100800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and deputy chairman of the World Trade Union Federation, met today some leading representatives of trade union organizations who are members of the federation bureau and are participating in its 35th session in Prague. With chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, Petur Dyulgerov, Karel Hoffmann exchanged information about the proceedings of trade union organizations in working out the conclusions of 17th CPCZ Congress and 13th BCP Congress.

In the talk between Karel Hoffmann and the head of the Syrian delegation and chairman of the General Federation of Syrian Labor Unions, Izz al-Din Nasir, they informed each other about the current important tasks of trade union movement in their countries and evaluated the possibilities of further development of mutual relations.

In the talk between Karel Hoffmann and Pascal Luvualu, general secretary of the National Union of Working People of Angola, they assessed the possibilities of further development of mutual cooperation and the solidarity of Czechoslovak working people with the fight of the Angolan and all African peoples against world imperialism was expressed.

Meets With Others

LD110419 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today met in Prague further leading representatives of Trade union organizations that took part in 35th session of the WFTU Bureau. When meeting the chairman of the all-Polish National Trade Union Accord, Alfred Miodowicz; chairman of the Mongolian Central Council of Trade Unions, Batochiryn Luvsantseren; and chairman of the National Federation of Workers and Employees of Lebanon; Ilyas Amin, they assessed the mutual cooperation of trade union organizations and their contribution to the advancement of the activity of the WFTU.

GORBACHEV EXPECTED TO ATTEND SED CONGRESS

AU101425 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] East Berlin, April 10 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will attend the East German Communist Party's 11th congress, to be held in East Berlin from April 17 to April 27, a diplomatic source said here Thursday.

The source said that Mr. Gorbachev will arrive in East Germany next Wednesday at the head of a Soviet delegation and probably depart for Moscow on April 22.

Western diplomatic circles noted that no Soviet party secretary has attended an East German party congress since 1971.

MILITARIZATION CONDEMNED BY EVANGELICAL CHURCH

DW110610 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Apr 86 p 2

[Karl-Heinz Baum article: "Militarization of Many Walks of Life in the GDR"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 April -- The Evangelical Church Synod of Berlin-Brandenburg in the GDR has deplored the "growing militarization of many walks of life" in the GDR. The GDR "peace policy as represented at the international level" is thereby called into question. In this connection, the synod urgently demanded that talks be held between state and church. It mentioned for example the inclusion of kindergartens in military-political education, several years of propaganda for military service by the time pupils are in the seventh grade, the introduction of military training in the ninth grade, the beginning of premilitary training as a component part of specialized training, and the obligation in specific vocational couses to do several years of military service in the GDR Army. The synod demanded a relevant substitute service for conscientious objectors.

The church parliament said it was "very worried about the danger of mutual estrangement" between the GDR and Polish people. The understanding and reconciliation which had developed in the sixties and seventies was being jeopardized, it said. In October 1980, the GDR Government restricted tourist travel, which had been visa-frees, by making the visits by Poles dependent on invitations from the GDR, which have to be confirmed by GDR police. (For visits to Poland, GDR citizens also have to show invitations.) Since then, tourist travel between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland have practically come to a standstill.

In a resolution the synod called CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 "serious." It hopes that based on that proposal negotiations will be held leading to the banning of space weapons, the gradual elimination of mass destruction weapons, and the reduction of conventional strategic forces. The synod, in particular welcomed that at the first stage of such disarmament, missiles equipped with nuclear warheads would be removed from central Europe.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES DRAFT ECONOMIC REPORT

LD111028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee met for its 12th session in Berlin on 11 April 1986.

The Central Committee discussed the Draft Report of the Central Committee to the 11th SED Congress and the Draft Report on the "Directives of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR Economy for 1986-90" and unanimously approved both drafts.

The Central Committee took note of the draft "Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR Economy in 1986-90."

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION CONFIRMS DRAFT REPORT

LD111030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN) -- The Central Auditing Commission of the SED met today, 11 April 1986, for its 29th session. It confirmed the Draft Report of the Central Auditing Commission to the 11th SED congress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MITTAG'S VISIT TO FRG

Received by Kohl

LD101549 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Alfred Fleischhacker report]

[Excerpts] This afternoon Helmut Kohl received Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

Guenter Mittag arrived in Bonn today at around 1400 on a special Interflug flight. At the airport he answered questions from reporters.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Does your visit to Bonn mean that intra-German relations will continue to develop positively in the future despite SDI?

[Mittag] I proceed on the assumption that the two German states have an extremely great responsibility for safeguarding peace and that one, that each state, should do everything to prevent the continuing escalation of the nuclear arms race. Instead, a path of disarmament should be pursued, a path toward a nuclear test ban. We have great opportunities to fulfill our obligation to ensure that only peace, not war, will ever again emanate from German soil.

[Reporter] Do you see any possibilities for improving intra-German trade, particularly after the [word indistinct] agreement?

[Mittag] I think there is development in our trade relations. Exhibits at the Leipzig Fair testify to the fact that some business deals have already been transacted. In Hannover, business deals are also in the works. As far as I can see, this development of economic relations will turn out the way it has been laid down by both sides. [end recording]

Confers with SPD's Johannes Rau

LD110348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT J Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 10 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, continued the political talks he started yesterday in Bonn.

Questions concerning the international situation and the responsibility of the two German states for peace preservation and the further development of relations between the FRG and the GDR were the main themes of a meeting with Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia and chancellor-designate of the SPD. The two politicians concured in noting that the most important task of the present was to halt the arms race immediately and prevent the militarization of space. Everything should be done to eliminate the danger of a nuclear inferno which would nean the destruction of mankind. The summit meeting in Geneva had aroused hopes among people. and now expectations had to be met through concrete disarmament steps. Both German states should contribute steps. Both German states should contribute toward this, and it is here that their great responsibility lies.

In this connection Guenter Mittag referred to the peace program of the Soviet Union submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev and the latest statement declaring a readiness for immediate negotiations with the United States on halting all nuclear tests. This program meets with the GDR's full support.

Referring to the latest agreement between Bonn and Washington on FRG participation in the U.S. SDI project, Guenter Mittag said this fateful step harbors the danger that the FRG's relations with the soicalist states would become more difficult. It is all the more necessary to do everything possible to reduce confrontation and promote disarmament and and improvement in the international situation.

The SPD, Johannes Rau said, opposes the militarization of space and strongly rejects participation in the U.S. SDI program. The concluded agreement is in contradiction to the interests of the overwhelming majority of all FRG citizens.

Guenter Mittag and Johannes Rau spoke in favor of the further shaping of normal relations between the two Gernam states on the basis of the Basic Treaty. This calls for realism, adherence to treaties and good will on both sides. Such a development could be an important contribution to the strengthening of peace.

The talk was attended by State secretary Dr Gergard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers; and the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt. It was attended for the FRG by Prof Reimut Jochimsen, economics minister of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Meets With Strauss, Jenninger

LD110353 East Berlin ADN International Service in Gernam 1617 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 10 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR council of State, had a meeting in Bonn on Thursday with Franz-Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and prime minister of Bavaria.

In the talk Guenter Mittag outlined the GDR's stance on participation by the FRG in the SDI and pointed out that he had already expressed his basic position in public at the Hannover Fair in a press release. Precisely at the present time everything has to be done by means of a policy of reason and realism to promote concrete agreements on peace preservation. Guenter Mittag stressed in particular that the Soviet Union's proposals for halting all nuclear tests and freeing mankind from nuclear weapons should be supported.

The same day Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, had a talk with Philipp Jenninger, President of the FRG Bundestag.

On Thursday morning Guenter Mittag also had a meeting with Dr H.C. Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHT). The talk focused on the peace-promoting function of trade and the expansion of economic relations.

The talk was attended by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

On Thursday afternoon Guenter Mittag and his entourage arrived back in Berlin.

Concludes Visit

LD101556 Hamburg DPA in German 1049 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 10 Apr (DPA) -- The SED Politburo member responsible for economic questions, Guenter Mittag, ended his 2-day visit to the FRG on Thursday.

His closing talks with Prime Ministers Johannes Rau (SPD) and Franz Josef Strauss (CSU) as well as with Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHT), again focused on the possible visit by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, on FRG participation in the U.S. SDI project, as well as on intra-German relations.

During a second meeting between Mittag and Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann on Wednesday evening, both sides declared their readiness to promote economic cooperation and expressed satisfaction with the development of trade in the first months of this year. Bangemann spoke of the existing treaties between the FRG and the GDR in the field of consumer goods, which could serve as a model for further cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

The talk with the SPD candidate for chancellor took place in a "very good atmosphere" according to the North Rhine Westphalian office in Bonn. Rau emphasized that the establishment of sister city agreements between towns in North Rhine Westphalia and in the GDR could play an important role in deepening relations. Both politicians spoke in favor of intensifying the East-West disarmament process.

According to a spokesman of the Bavarian office in Bonn, in his talk with Mittag, Strauss described the Soviet protest against FRG participation in SDI as lacking credibility because the USSR has been working on its own space research program since 1971. Strauss called on the United States to air its information on this. On Wednesday at the Hannover fair, Mittag criticized Bangemann's signature on the agreement, saying that there was now a danger that relations between the socialist countries and the FRG could develop with greater difficulty.

Also taking part in the talk with Wolff in the residence of Ewald Moldt, the GDR permanent representative in the FRG, were Franz Schoser, DIHT chief executive secretary, and Gerhard Beil, GDR state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry. Questions of cooperation between firms from both German states in third markets and technical-scientific cooperation were discussed.

HARRY TISCH RECEIVES FRG TU DELEGATION

LD102057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDB National Executive, received on Wednesday in Berlin a delegation from the Art Trade Union in the DGB led by its chairman, Alfred Horne, for a talk. The FRG trade unionists are in the GDR as guests of the national executive of the Art Trade Union in the FDGB.

It was noted in agreement that for trade unions there is nothing more important than to work with all one's might for the preservation of peace. The most urgent task of the trade union representation of interests is at present to help ensure, through forceful action that the nuclear arms race on earth is halted and its extension to space is not permitted. An effective disarmament policy according to the principle of equal security for all would be precisely in line with the desire for life of all working people and release considerable resources for improving their living conditions. Now particularly it is important to uphold the welcome objectives of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and to translate them into specific peace-promoting steps. This would contribute towards improving the international situation and revive the policy of detente.

Harry Tisch underlined the responsibility of the trade unions to do everyting to ensure the implementation of the historically significant proposals of the Soviet Union for freeing the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Both sides supported a complete ban on nuclear tests and reject the U.S. SDI space armament project.

Harry Tisch described the FDGB's many tasks in the further shaping of advanced socialist society in the GDR. The good results achieved in the socialist competition in preparation for the 11th SED Congress testified to the desire of the working people to contribute with all their might to the further successful implementation of the SED's policy, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and preservation of peace. They are motivated by socially secure conditions and the steady improvement in satisfying their material and cultural needs.

Both sides spoke in favor of continuing the mutual exchange of information and productive exchange of views.

The delegation from the Art Trade Union in the DGB also includes Rolf Herbertz-Stoll, deputy chairman and Ernst Steinke, member of the national executive of the radio, television and film union in the Art Trade Union.

KADAR, KARPATI SPEAK AT DEFENSE MINISTRY

LD101848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] A leadership conference was held today at the Ministry of Defense. Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the party, was present and gave a speech. Our correspondent Geza Foldvari reports:

Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the party, was present and gave a speech. I saw at the conference Istvan Horvath, Central Committee secretary; Lajos Czinege, deputy premier; Peter Varga, departmental head of the Central Committee; and Colonel General Nikolay Silchenko, the representative in Hungary of the command of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

Col Gen Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, summarized the achievements of the Hungarian People's Army during the past 5 years in the sphere of the development and training of the army. He stressed that our People's Army, as a member of the Warsaw Treaty and together with the allied armies, is able and ready to protect the socialist achievements of our homeland. He emphasized that, in the present, fateful period in mankind's history, the most important law for the soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army is to keep their combat readiness high. The following is an excerpt from the speech by Minister of Defense Karpati.

[Begin recording] As a result of the sacrificial work of our people, even in the present economic situation our party and government have able to ensure the most important conditions required for the development and maintenance of the People's Army. The decisive factor in carrying out out tasks has been implementing our party's policy in the entire life and activities of our army, a policy that has met with agreement and consistent support among our party membership and the broad rands of our army.

The rank and file of the army has also experienced in a marked way the more difficult circumstances of life; after all, during this period we have been able to devote less funds to it than was planned. The political commitment and maturity of our professional staff and our civilian employees are demonstrated by the fact that the overwhelming majority have carried out their tasks even under these circumstances in a disciplined manner and with a willingness to make sacrifices. We can speak of this, at this forum as well, only in terms of sincere respect, esteem and gratitude. The same can be said about the great majority of our rank and file soldiers. [end recording]

The minister spoke about the situation and social esteem of the professional ranks and of the importance of directing personnel into the military career and keeping them there. He emphasized that the People's Army continues to regard its participation in the education of youth in a socialist spirit as important and want to cooperate even more closely than hitherto with the KISZ, which is undergoing a process of renewal.

As I have said, Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the party, gave a speech at the conference. In the opening part of his speech Kadar said the following:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrades: I agree with the statement in the opening speech that this leadership conference is of outstanding importance from the point of view of the life and work of the People's Army.

This is something that is quite natural; after all, what is discussed here, what is on the agenda, is the experiences of the work over 5 years and the tasks of the coming 5 years. On my own part, I am glad to have been able to take part in the work of the conference, and consequently I thank you for the invitation, for the comradely reception given to me, and on my own behalf I also warmly greet every participant in the conference. [end recording]

Janos Kadar went on the speak about the Hungarian People's Army and the results achieved in recent years in the sphere of development, training, and educating young people. He stressed that the Hungarian People's Army is prepared and reliable part of the armed forces of the Warsay Pact and that the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals are characterized by a high level of professiona skill and a marked political commitment. The communists and party organs, as well as the KISZ organizations and their members, deserve recognition for thier exemplary life and work.

Janos Kadar devoted particular attention to the past half a decade. He stressed that the 12th MSZMP Congress made its decisions concerning the work to be carried out during rather difficult external and internal condition. The experiences of the past few years have demonstrated that the program is correct and the tasks were set out correctly. Success was achieved in the sphere of improving the equilibrium, in preserving solvency, and in protecting our socialist achievements. This is something that our society greatly appreciates, said the general secretary of the party.

Speaking of topical internal political issues, Janos Kadar stressed that 1 year after the 13th MSZMP Congress, it can be stated that the party's clear and realistic program enjoys the support of all the people. Now all our strength must be concentrated on solving the tasks. Finally, Janos Kadar highly praised the work being carried out in the Hungarian People's Army, the Communists and party organs within the army, the KISZ organizations and members, and highly praised the irreplaceable, excellent work that is being carried out in the army in the interest of youn people.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ORZECHOWSKI VISIT TO FRG ASSESSED

LD101757 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 9 Apr 86

["World Panorama" program presented by Andrzej Zychowicz and Boleslaw Broszczak with commentary by Bonn correspondent Jerzy Tepli]

[Text] [Zychowicz] The 3-day talks of Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski in the FRG were closely followed not only in Bonn and Warsaw, but also in other European capitals, because relations between Poland and the FRG are of great importance for the development of the situation on our continent. The visit reflects, on one hand, the Polish will to conduct political dialogue and develop economic relations with the FRG, and on the other hand, it is a sign of some change, or to put it better, an attempt to enliven the Ostpolitik that is of such great importance to the role played by the FRG in Europe. In connection with this visit, observers speak about an improvement of political atmosphere in relations between the two states and about the fact that this atmosphere can contribute to the complex process of normalization of relations between the two states...

[Broszczak, interrupting] ... and also influence the general situation on the European continent, of which mutual relations between the FRG and Poland are in a way a reflection.

[Zychowicz] Now we have a commentary by Jerzy Tepli, our Bonn correspondent.

[Tepli] The 3 days of Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechoswki's busy visit filled the columns of the West German press, radio air time, and television screens with extensive reports on its progress. Headlines and observations on the visit stated the facts that it was the first visit in 6 years of a Polish minister of foreign affairs to the FRG, that contacts between heads of diplomacy of both states had been resumed, that careful optimism in relations between Poland and West Germany was born and that expressions of great respect for Poland and Poles were evident during the Polish guest's busy schedule.

One really ought to admit that Minister Orzechowski's meetings at the highest level of FRG political life confirm this opinion. The Polish minister held talks with President Weizsaecker, Chancellor Kohl, Bundestag President Jenninger, heads of all parties in the parliament, and with the chairman of the West German Communist Party. He met journalists and -- the principal aim of the visit -- held several talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a confidential atmosphere, as well as at plenary meetings. I shall add that only the tight schedule limited the meetings, for almost all the interlocutors were willing to extend the exchange of opinions.

The entire press, from the spectrum of right to left, unanimously says that the current visit has been a step forward in relations between the two states. Also the whole press says and implies, in a manner that raises no doubts, that during the past years when relations between both states deteriorated, one side was to blame -- the West German side -- because though the FRG did not participate in the economic boycott of Poland initiated by the United States and some European NATO states, some political circles in West Germany attempted to undermine the decisions adopted by Poland and the FRG in the 1970 treaty.

For that reason, the confirmation of the principles of the treaty as the basis for normalization of relations between the two states, by Ministers Marian Orzechowski and Hans-Dietrich Genscher during the visit that has ended today, sounded important.

NEVADA TEST SHOWS U.S.'ARROGANCE'

LD111044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Commentary of Jan Gadomski]

[Text] Despite the protests of world public opinion, the United States has carried out yet another nuclear experiment on the testing grounds in Nevada.

What can one say? How to comment on this event? The U.S. Government has taken account of neither the Soviet offers to halt the nuclear arms race, nor the opinions expressed by some of its own NATO allies and by West European public opinion, including a number of governments there. It has shown arrogance toward its own citizens, among whom, including Democratic Party politicians, there has recently been a widespread conviction that a nuclear moratorium is in the interest of the world and the United States itself.

For that reason TASS, condemning the American nuclear explosion in Nevada, called it a criminal challenge to public opinion. What happens now? This is not a good time for forecasts and speculations. The development of the international situation creates today more questions than answers. It is certain that the policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community will still strive for an end to the arms race and the promotion of detente and peaceful co-operation, but cooperation on both sides is needed for the success of this policy.

Rejects Soviet Offer

LD102054 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] At 1608 the United States conducted a nuclear test at a testing ground in Nevada. The 20 kiloton explosion took place at a depth of 396 meters. With this explosion in the Nevada desert, the U.S. Administration has conclusively rejected the Soviet offer to join a nuclear test ban. The administration needs these tests to achieve the nuclear potential that would make a first strike possible. That is the armament concept of the United States. The U.S. has so far not managed to work out a disarmament concept.

Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals to conclude a nuclear test ban treaty as quickly as possible also had the advantage that such a treaty would have halted the nuclear arms race. Reaching an accord on arms limitations without halting the race will be much more difficult. Within 5 hours of it being offered, Ronald Reagan rejected an offer for meeting in Europe. Now he has ordered a test in Nevada. These decisions strike at the security of the world, which is also at the security of the United States.

U.S. RENEWS 'STATE TERRORISM' AGAINST LIBYA

LD110158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] This is supposed to be called a retaliatory strike. The U.S. 6th Fleet, grouped in the Mediterranean Sea, has received supposedly new orders to attack Libya. What is this retaliation for? This affair, if it were not tragic, would contain elements of farce.

An attack was made on an American discotheque in West Berlin. Immediately, U.S. ruling circles declared that Libya is responsible for this terrorist act in general, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in particular. No proof whatsoever was presented. Even President Ronald Reagan, at yesterday's press conference, declared that he suspects Al-Qadhdhafi of organizing this attack. He only suspects, but this is definitely enough for the U.S. Government to organize another armed provocation against Libya.

Press agency reports speak of prepared bombing raids on sovereign Libya, with U.S. planes to take off not only from the decks of two aircraft carriers America and Coral Sea, but also from airports on the territory of European NATO states. This has aroused understandable anxiety in West European capitals, where involvement in the U.S. anti-Libyan row has been avoided up to now. At the same time, U.S. diplomacy is pressuring its allies to force them to limit diplomatic and economic relations with Libya. And so, this is not retaliation but aggression, which no one has any doubts about today. Twenty warships of the U.S. Navy are preparing for another offensive against the tiny, brave and unyielding Libya. A great power is practicing state terrorism under the slogan of fighting terrorism.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD100708 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik told a news conference here today that the growth of foreign trade was above all conditional on Polish industrial offer being adjusted to the needs of buyers. This mainly refers to the processing industry, for -- as it has long been pointed out -- the reserves permitting increased exports of raw materials have run out.

Services are another sphere of the indispensable activity. What matters here is not only traditional building-and-assembly, cargo-handling or transport services, but also all others, suffice it to mention computer services.

Since one will have to wait no less than a few years for tangible results of the so-called small restructuring of the industry, the widespread implementation has already begun, one should also seek other ways to increase exports. One of the directions of activity is to encourage export drive on the part of those producers who have not entered foreign markets so far.

The minister pointed out that the role of foreign trade would be growing, and added that this process had been inaugurated by the 3-year plan. According to the 5-year plan, exports (5.1 percent) and imports (3.8 percent) will go up faster than the national income produced (3-3.5 percent). The relation between import and export growth rates points in turn to plans to increase the hard currency surplus, with a view to debt servicing.

It was also announced at the conference that the role and function the ministry would be subject to revaluation. The foreign Trade Ministry intends to depart from the manual handling of foreign trade enterprises in favour of activities centred on forecasting and assessing ventures and other undertakings supporting the development of international cooperation.

Comments on Western Investment

LD100540 Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (DPA) -- In Poland preparations to allow companies with Western capital investment have almost been completed. It was learned on Thursday that on Wednesday, three committees in the Polish parliament approved a government proposal creating the conditions to found such joint companies. The bill will probably be passed next week.

The objection that this would introduce "capitalist forms of property through the back door" was dismissed by Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik with the comment that the new firms could set state industry an example in business efficiency. Poland is not expected to attract billions in capital. The idea is mainly to promote exports, bring new technology into the country and ensure better supplies for the domestic market.

It is also intended that the law be applied to agricultural enterprise. It provides for Western companies to have a maximum holding in joint companies of 49 percent. The first 2 years are tax-free for the new companies and imports of machinery and equipment are duty-free. The greater part of foreign currency earnings may be transferred to the West. Fifteen percent of foreign currency earnings must be sold to the state at the official rate of exchange. After 2 years, a 50 percent income tax on foreign currency earnings has to be paid, but this can fall to 10 percent in the case of 100 percent exports.

LE FIGARO INTERVIEWS VISITING CARDINAL GLEMP

PM091148 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Apr 86 p 4

[Interview with Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp by Bernard Margueritte -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Margueritte] Your Eminence, what are the aims of your pastoral visit to France? Are you going to meet with new Prime Minister Jacques Chirac who, in his capacity as mayor of Paris, worked hard to provide aid for Poland?

[Glemp] There are several aims of my visit to France; the first is to meet with the living Catholic Church in France and hence with the bishops, the faithful, and the permanent Episcopal Council. This will be the continuation of my meetings during the Rome synods. I must stress the fact that Cardinal Lustiger is beside me in the hierarchy of cardinals. We are always seated next to one another, hence our friendship.

This meeting with the French church is theologically very justified. In aiming for church unity we also want to aim for European unity. The national aspect and the age-old friendship between our peoples cannot be ignored during this meeting between the heads of the French and Polish churches.

The second aim is to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Polish Catholic Mission in France. This is an extremely rich historical reason for my visit, connected with the foundation of the Order of the Resurrection which aimed to restore Poland's national independence through a moral renewal.

The third aim is to thank the French for their generosity during our crisis. The fourth is to visit my old friend Mgr Orchampt, the bishop of Angers, who is a member of the joint commission of French and Polish bishops of which I was a member before I became primate.

With regard to Mr Chirac, I do not know whether his new duties will give him time to meet with me, but, leaving aside any political aspect, I would like to thank him for the great sympathy he has shown us and for his effective aid. I have already met with Mr Chirac twice, so he is an old acquaintance.

John-Paul II in Poland?

[Margueritte] You have just made a short visit to Rome. Was it connected with the possibility of a third pilgrimage to Poland by the holy father next year, on the occasion of the Eucharist Congress? What can we expect from another meeting with General Jaruzelski?

[Glemp] Of course during this visit to Rome my talks included the holy father's third visit. Nobody is now casting doubt on this visit. With regard to the details, we will have to negotiate with the authorities here in Poland. We have time. I personally think that the holy father's talks with Gen Jaruzelski are important and are conducted in an responsible way by the two sides. As far as I am concerned, it would probably be a good thing for me to meet with Gen Jaruzelski, not in the next few days but before the party congress at the end of June. The Eucharist Congress is one of the most important events in the history of Catholic Poland. It is intended to deepen the faith and strengthen morality so that Catholics' actions are more in keeping with their faith. The places in which the congress will be celebrated will be the places the holy father will visit.

[Margueritte] The person who proposed you for an honorary degree at the Catholic University of Lublin said that your motto could be that of the city of Gdansk "nec timide nec timere" (without timidity of temerity). Do you think this is a fair definition?

[Glemp] That is indeed what my proposer said. This maxim "nec timide nec temere" is very intelligent. It would be appropriate to hope that all Poles could implement it. It expresses deep humanism but, unfortunately for many people, it is not a very romatic maxim and therefore not very attractive. I remain faithful to my motto "caritati in justitia" (love with justice) and I think that this justice is addressed to God and men and also requires courage (to speak out in favor of what is just).

Justice is not always loud. Sometimes it is silent. It therefore takes courage, and justice understood like this paves the way for the realization of love, which is a task which stems from the Gospels. But, taking my motto as my guide, I think I am very close to the Maxim "nec timide nec temere."

I know that we really risked a bloodbath in 1981. We do not want to exaggerate the church's role, but I think that if you look at the fact objectively, you must admit that the church contributed at least partly to the fact that infinitely less blood was shed than might have been feared. We gratefully accept that we are given credit for this. People perhaps do not always do me justice, but the decision-maker must shoulder the responsibility. My attitude stemmed from my profound conviction that that was the right way. You must not forget that I was trained in Cardinal Wyszynski's school.

Church-State: Negotiations Ended

[Margueritte] Relations between the church and the state seem to be going through a more delicate period. No progress can be seen in several sets of negotiations -- following agreements at the level of experts -- (legal status of the church, agricultural foundation for instance) and above all we are witnessing a campaign for the return to Marxist indoctrination in the schools and in culture. In these conditions is there a chance of a return to a real national dialogue?

[Glemp] I am aware of the importance of dialogue between the church and the state. The questions now being discussed are more far-reaching than those we were discussing 3 or 4 years ago. At that time we had to find solutions day by day. Today we must think in the longer term.

We must have a better understanding of communism. Communism adheres to dogma, in other words it is conservative, and that is why it is difficult to see a development of principles in it. Pressures on schools and culture are nothing new. When I was at school I lived through the great wave of "realistic socialism," of "socio-realism", which was organized at that time and which penetrated education and science and led to a deterioration in these spheres and in fact to caricatures.

The ideological expansion we are now witnessing is in agreement with the system's very mission. The system must be expanded on principle. We are therefore not surprised by these pressures in education and culture, just as the church's pastorcal activity should not surprise the Marxists. It is true that relations are better when the church is needed in times of crisis and that the difficulties become more apparent as soon as things seem to calm down. This is a paradox which is constantly with us.

Of course the episcopate does not remain silent. But actions are more important than words, and for us action means systematic religious instruction in all sections of the population, among young people, in various social and professional groups, and in the sphere of culture. These are constant spheres of confrontation, spheres of ideological combat and, in these confrontations between two systems of thought and education, the family plays a fundamental role in our country.

You are right, the negotiations, which had made progress at the level of experts, have now been stopped. There is no logic in this, it is a case of dialectics. It is these paradoxes which undermine work based on logical understanding. Their dialectics have nothing to do with logic. For them everything depends on what they call "awareness of history." Since it is not appropriate here they refuse to give their agreement. Moreover I do not know what this "awareness of history," about which the Marxists talk, is.

In these negotiations they tell us, for instance, that their experts, with whom an agreement was reached, did not have this "awareness of history" and others who have this "intuition" came and annulled everything. So the question of the church's legal status has not been settled, but this has gone on for 40 years and does not prevent the church from existing, working, and developing.

Great Faith

This does not mean that we do not want this status to be settled. Quite the reverse, we ardently want the church's legal and public status to be recognized, and that would contribute to a real national dialogue. But is this possible today?

Our realism consists of not converting Marxists into Christians on a large scale. On the other hand the Marxists are romantic in that they want to convert Christian citizens into lay citizens on a large scale, seeing the secular state as the first step toward the Marxisation of society. I am using this expression the "Marxisation of society" for the first time. They want to turn the country into a Marxist country. Of course they have failed to do so for 40 years. But they have great faith, which we are bound to admire!

If the question of the church's legal status was settled, there would be a chance of returning to a real national dialogue. But it is difficult to forecast what will happen. On this point and on the others agreement is rather unlikely in the near future. As for the agricultural foundation, I do not see much chance of success.

The Church Is Doing What It Can

[Margueritte] Is it not paradoxical that, despite the struggle being waged against it, the Polish church is now stronger and more alive than ever, grouping virtually the whole population around it in the absence of true representation of society?

[Glemp] I would hesitate to say that the church is stronger. Of course if you take its influence on the population as the criterion, the church is fairly strong. But the church's strength must be seen to be based on its faith, its prayer, and its action based on the Gospels, because it then shows its spiritual values, which take shape when they take on a social dimension.

We want to move in this direction. We do not always succeed in doing so. We have chaplaincies organized by professional or social groups, and I think that this is the church's mission. We do not drag people in. They come of their own accord because they are seeking these values. When people talk about the "politicization" of the church they greatly exaggerate. People seize on one or two sermons and try to generalize. In fact the church's intention is not to be any group's tool in political conflicts.

The church wants to serve this nation to which it has been linked for more than 1,000 years and with which it has mutual understanding. So, what we are doing does not go beyond what the church should do. I think this is natural. We are not going beyond our responsibilities. We do not put forward a political or economic program. The church is doing what it can but it does not cover everything.

It is a fact that there are now no independent social organizations outside the church. In the cultural sphere I think things are going to become a little more normal and that the church will not create a cultural system outside the state culture. After all, real culture should also be able to exist within the state framework!

Meanwhile we cannot turn away the people who come to us, but we are not seeking a monopoly of real culture. People come to us either to express their protest or to seek the faith. The latter will persist and the former will not stay long and will seek new forms. But we are certainly witnessing an extremely interesting phenomenon.

[Margueritte] What role should Poland play in view of its goepolitical situation? Can it become a bridge between East and West after being the "rampart of Christianity?" And how do you view the Polish church's responsibility toward Slav Christian brothers and the Polish diaspora not only in the West but also in the Eastern bloc?

[Glemp] We are no longer using the expression "rampart of Christianity" although Poland is still such a rampart. On the other hand, Poland should be one of the bridges (there are others) between East and West and it would be good and important for the West not to forget this.

In 2 years' time the 1,000th anniversary of the conversion of Ruthenia to Christianity will be celebrated. How will we be able to participate in those celebrations? It is impossible for me to say. Similarly it would be a joy for me to visit Lithuania, as Gen Jaruzelski has just done, where there is an important Polish minority. But Gen Jaruzelski was on his way back from Moscow and I would probably have to follow the same path. Will that happen?

[Margueritte] Your Eminence, 5 years ago, when you granted me your first interview as primate, you were full of optimism. Following Primate Hlond and the days of thesis (when the church's action in the world was easy), following Primate Wyszynski and the days of antithesis (the days of confrontation), you wanted to be the primate of synthesis, of a harmonious life for the church in the world, even the communist world. What has become of this now?

[Glemp] Oh! That was how I saw things at first. I was a young primate. Of course that synthesis would be desirable, but we are a long way from it. We are still in the period of antithesis which prevailed in Primate Wyszynski's days, although some elements of synthesis appear at times.

The communists first tried to liquidate the church and then to make it submit. They did not and cannot succeed. They are therefore now talking about coexistence. But for them that means that there is an area of bitter ideological struggle, an area of neutrality, and an area in which a degree of cooperation is possible. However the church simply intends to serve the nation. Yes, things are difficult, certainly much more difficult than I imagined when I began my mission as primate, but I have not lost hope.

JARUZELSKI CLOSING COMMENTS AT 7 APR MEETING

LD081114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2122 GMT 7 Apr 86

["Excerpts" of 7 April speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Politburo and Secretariat, at Belweder Palace -- recorded]

[Text] The value of this discussion was its honesty, its openness and, I would say, in some cases, its controversial nature. It seems, and in this case we were able to see and to prove, that sometimes differing points of view, differing points of departure, in no way prevent people from aiming at the same goal and from seeking varied ways, the best possible means, toward achieving this goal. The content of statements should not incline us to think that we are acting under catastrophic conditions, that we are acting in an alarming situation, in a dangerous situation -- a situation that has brought us together to debate this sense of great danger. Of course dangers and perils exist -- serious ones in some areas -- but first of all they must be seen, as has been so rightly said here, in historical perspective. They also must be viewed, and I think this rings of optimism, in the context of our potential for action. It has quite rightly been stated here today that in moments of crisis, of conflict, there is decreased resistance on the part of the social organism to all types of pollution, [word indistinct] and our increased efforts to remove what has recently perhaps accumulated in an unusual manner. One should treat the fight for a higher level of moral health in our society as one of the most important areas of our activity for social renewal, since it will determine the strengthening of all those pan-national and pan-socialist values that will decide what our society will be like in the next 10 to 20 years. That is why I think it was important that so much emphasis was placed on the education and upbringing of youth.

Certainly one could say, and one often hears such opinions, that the causes must be eradicated, that social and economic conditions must be created to counteract evil, which would then counteract various degenerations. In a nutshell: preventive measures. This is absolutely correct, and one could say that this forms the basis since it was emphatically represented in today's discussion. However, this does not mean that the fight against causes, against sources, can demobilize one in the face of various types of results, or phenomena that truly exist and appear. That is why coupling prevention with counteracting already existing phenomena seems to be a logical step; and one that is absolutely necessary.

All these activities demand the shaping and strengthening of social activism, the shaping of a sense of being a householder, because today we are living under a system whose foundation is the social ownership of the means of production and all that flows from it. If we have progressed in matters of socialist democracy, though, there is still much to do and we are convinced, and moreover, I would say determined, to move further in this direction. But surely, even if the introduction of workers self-management, irrespective of how they will function today, is the best proof that this sense of responsibility for one's household, the sense that one is a steward in one's workplace, in one's own institution, must be undertaken. People must feel this, must understand this, must become accustomed to this. Often difficult, demanding decisions must be made that result in someone's displeasure; taking from one whose work is bad to give to another whose work is better.

These are not straightforward matters. We should now, above all, direct attention to activity and to its effectiveness; it will decide. The finest, the most just evaluations expressed in this matter will, unfortunately, change nothing, yield nothing, if they are not mirrored in practice, in implementation. I would like to assure that all these voices, which we have scrupulously noted, and which will, as I understand, continue to flow in, will be reviewed with complete attention and all seriousness in work toward further perfecting our activity in all these spheres. I would also like to assure that we will make very careful use of all comments in the course of preparatory work for the 10th congress and, I am convinced, where appropriate in its resolution, as well as in all work subsequent to the congress. I am also convinced that the allied parties, all social organizations, and all citizens who share our views, will actively join in with our activity.

PUBLIC RESPONSE TO PRON DECLARATION ASSESSED

LD092013 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- Today's resolution by the Polish Sejm (parliament) on voter suggestions and postulates raised during parliamentary electoral campaign last year said they reflected approval and active endorsement for the electoral declaration of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), filling it with concrete meaning and developing its message.

The suggestions and postulates have been an expression of the deepening democratization process. Their substance testifies to highly active attitudes on the part of voters, and their sense of co-responsibility for the fate of the country, as well as support for the policy of socialist renewal.

The needs and social aspirations as well as criticisms of ailments and irregularities, expressed in the postulates, show the scale of unsatisfied needs and the vastness of the tasks facing the state and society.

Much has been done for implementation of voter postulates since the parliamentary election day. At the same time, society is becoming increasingly aware of that the speed and scope of the implementation of postulates involving investments and welfare improvements is conditional largely on the work, efficiency, economies, and economic results obtained by Poland.

Nationwide debate preceding the tenth congress of the PUWP and accompanying the work on the national socio-economic plan for 1986-90 will enable to confront the postulates with the current capabilities and will determine a longer-range perspective for implementation of a portion of the postulates to be carried in life later.

The Sejm recommends that the government and the organs of state administration fully use the existing and emerging reserves and possibilities for ever broader implementation of the voters' postulates and suggestions. Any postulate which expose shortcomings and falts in any kind of social or economic activity should be carried in effect without delay. Halfway through its present term, the Sejm shall review the state of implementation of suggestions and postulates filed during the electoral campaign in 1985.

SEJM DISCUSSES CITIZENS' MOTIONS, YOUTH PARTICIPATION

LD092153 Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- From the first time since it was elected last October, the Sejm (Poland's parliament) discussed here today the state of realization of citizens' motions and postulates. There had been more than 40,000 motions out of which some 3,300 addressed to the central authorities. The debate gave rise to a Sejm resolution.

The debate was based on speeches delivered by deputy Jerzy Jarkiernia, general secretary of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council, as last year's parliamentary elections were held under the movement's auspices, and by Minister Michal Janiszewski, head of the office of the Council of Ministers. In the course of the discussion, participants said that the analysis of the motions showed an enormous scale of unsatisfied social needs. Many of the motions, particularly those of vital significance for the country, were taken into account during works on the draft PUWP Programme and on the guidelines for the 10th PUWP Congress.

Society feels that many of the postulates have not been undertaken so far or have not met with satisfying reaction. In the course of work on the long-term plan of socio-economic development of the country is necessary to see the convergence between its assumptions and aspirations and hopes pinned on these by the voters. It is also worth recalling the motions which reflected concern over society's moral health.

The second item on the agenda was the first reading of the deputies' draft law on the principles of youth's participation in the state, social, economic and cultural life of the country. Presented by Deputy Juilain Bartkowski. The Sejm will continue work on the draft law in a 29-strong extraordinary commission set up here today, to work under the charimanship of Deputy Tadeusz Czechowicz. At its first meeting, attended by Roman Malinowski, the commission determined the time-table of work on the draft.

The meeting will resume at 09:00 hrs tomorrow.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ADDRESS ON ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE

LD101809 Warsaw PAP in English 1302 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 -- The following are highlights of an address delivered by Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control Tadeusz Hupalowski at the Sejm here today.

The Supreme board of Control inspected 81 industrial enterprises and some ministries. Results of the inspection authorize one to state the opportunities to increase the stimulating function of remunerations, provided by law, were not fully seized.

The Statutory condition to adopt work norms to requirements stemming from the labour code was met only partially and the fulfillment of norms was still on a high level, amounting to 120-180 percent in every third inspected enterprise. The wage for worktime still prevailed and the forms of wages linking the level of earnings to the results of labour were insufficiently developed. Advantageous changes took place in the principles of giving bonuses, although lasting link between the amount of bonus and the quality of production, that worsened in almost a half of the inspected enterprises, is still ignored.

There was no improvement in reducing costs that almost everywhere rose more swiftly than the volume of production. The hitherto period of the law's validity points to the correctness of its basic assumptions, which is borne out by economic performance of these enterprises that managed to make proper use of the possibilities created by the legal act.

CZYREK CHAIRS IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION MEETING

LD102332 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 -- Another meeting of the PUWP CC Ideological Commission was held here today under the chairmanship of the Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek. It adopted a draft report on the commission's activity between the 9th and 10th party congresses.

The report says, inter alia, that the work of the commission made a major contribution to enlivening the ideological party life. It helped to work out new concepts of ideological and propaganda work and to draw up many important ideological and programmatic documents, including the declaration "what we fight for, what we aim at" and the PUWP draft programme.

Members of the commission got acquainted with a report on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th and 13th PUWP CC plenum by the "Ksiazka I Wiedza" publishers. The 12th PUWP CC Plenum emphasized that the PUWP ideological work should first of all systematically popularize the achievements of theoretical and scientific socialism, particularly the works by Lenin. "Ksiazka I Wiedza" publishers were assigned important tasks in this context.

The ideological commission, set up in August 1981, held 23 meetings since then. In the first period of its work it concentrated on the concept of national agreement, counteracting attacks by opponents of socialism, including centers of ideological subversion abroad. The discussions held by the commission were also helpful in strengthening the party's ideological identity.

MILIKA SUNDIC COMMENTS ON U.S. - LIBYA STRIFE

LD102045 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The FRG Government has expelled two Libyan diplomats although it has no evidence of their involvement in the terrorist action that took place last week in a West Berlin discotheque, killing 2 people and injuring 200. The decision was made at the request of the United States, which is saying that Libya, and no one else, is behind the aforementioned terrorist act. U.S. pressure on the Bonn Government, which only went part way in meeting the demands of the Reagan administration, has once again revealed all the complexity of the relations in the Western military bloc, relations of subservient obedience that impinge deeply on the rights of sovereign states to make independent decisions about such important questions as the relations between Bonn and Libya, with which the FRG has very developed economic cooperation. Bonn's example might be followed by other members of the Atlantic pact, which would in an extreme case, lead to renewed pressure on Libya and perhaps to the renewal of enmity between Libya and the country involved.

In any case, the fact that President Reagan is again threatening Libya leads one to conclude that the recent incidents in the Bay of Sidra were not enough of a lesson not to repeat something similar. Furthermore, one has the impression that the United States is looking for a new excuse for confrontation with Libya and its leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and while trying to win over or compel its allies in the Atlantic pact, primarily those member countries whose economic and other sanctions would hit Libya most, to adopt the U.S. policy. During the recent U.S.-Libyan confrontation in the Bay of Sidra, Washington was not satisfied with the behavior of its Western European allies nor with the reaction in the world, where, with minor exceptions, U.S. behavior was condemned. Instead of having a discouraging effect on U.S. militancy, however, the United States has resorted to the tried methods of some distant past compelling allies to be obedient. The same thing happened when Soviet U.S. relations deteriorated during the events in Poland, the Afghanistan crisis, and recently when the United States extracted support for Reagan's defense initiative or "star wars" from the governments of Italy and the FRG. In all these cases, U.S. interests prevailed over Western European ones, implying that the so-called free world is only free to the extent that suits the leading power in the Atlantic Pact, that is, the United States. That is what it was like, we recall, during the campaign for installing the Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Western Europe was unable to say no, because it was part of the Soviet-U.S. confrontation, which, in its own way, was also felt by the East European countries which, likewise, without argument, accepted and supported Soviet countermeasures.

Everything happening today in interbloc relations confirms unequivocally the views of the nonbloc world -- the nonaligned countries -- that the existence of blocs and bloc politics are the chief causes of international instability and the greatest threat to peace. The most recent U.S. threat to Libya and pressure on the allies to follow this policy are the best example of this.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR TEST BLAST

Belgrade TANJUG in English 1838 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, April 10 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. carried out an underground atomic test in the desert in Nevada this morning, thus making it clear that Washington, for the time being, does not accept Moscow's proposal for extending moratorium on tests with atomic weapons.

Today's test should have been carried out last Monday morning, just at the time when Anatoliy Dobrynin, the former Soviet Ambassador in Washington, was presenting a personal message from Mikhail Gorbachev to Prisident Reagan. This meeting over, it was made known that a Soviet-U.S. summit would take place this year.

The test was put off for "technical reasons," government sources said without explaining them.

This was the 648th U.S. atomic test since 1951 when such tests started.

TANJUG PREVIEWS NONALIGNED MEETING ON TERRORISM

LD111000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0740 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi, 11 April (TANJUG) -- The problem of international terrorism has in the recent years become one of the major issues in world politics threatening peace and security in almost every region of the globe. The non aligned countries have decided to face the issue at their ministerial conference due to start in New Delhi on the 16 of April.

According to well informed sources in the Indian capital, ministers of foreign affairs from the non aligned world will discuss ways to prevent international terrorism becoming a major threat to world peace. As the problem of terrorism in general is a very complicated one with different views on what terrorism really is, the ministerial conference will try to define the difference between liberation struggle on the one hand and terrorism and especially state terrorism on the other.

As it is well known there is a strong pressure on the part of certain countries to equate liberation struggle and terrorism using "double standards" in defining the problem. It is widely expected that the non aligned countries will sharply condemn all kinds of terrorism either committed by various radical groups or states.

Israel and South Africa are bound to come under sharp criticism for their practice of terrorising civilians in the occupied Arab territories and the brutal repression of human rights of Africans. At the same ti the non aligned are, according to the sources at the conference hall "Vigyan Bhavan", going to give full support to the liberation struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a legitimate way of restoring national rights.

The question of individual terrorist action by various Palestinian splinter groups might, however, cause some controversy. The majority of the non aligned countries are expected to condemn terrorism regardless of the source and to underline that terrorist actions are harming rather than contributing to the legitimate libaration struggle going on in different parts of the world.

Certain Western countries will most probably be criticised for using "double standards" in condemning individual terrorist actions and at the same time, giving support to state terrorism widely practised by Israel and South Africa. Elimination of the sources of terrorism is the only way to prevent it becoming the plague of the modern era. The foreign ministers of the non-aligned are, therefore, expected to press their demands that the problems of Palestine, South Africa and worldwide be solved quickily for the represion in those areas of the world are directly or indirectly the main source of irresponsible actions which lead to the evergrowing circle of violence.

TANJUG REVIEWS RECENT VLAJKOVIC VISIT TO PRC

LD091721 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (TANJUG) -- President of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian has assessed Yugoslav state Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic's visit to China as a complete success, and expressed a firm conviction that it will give new impetus to the development of comprehensive friendly relations between the two countries. Before leaving China, the Yugoslav state Presidency President said he believes the results of his talks in Beijing will favourably influence the development of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation.

A lot has been said and written about Yugoslavia in China these days. Reports frequently underline Yugoslavia's "pioneer role" in opening a new path to socialism, in keeping with the country's own specific needs, conditions and ideas. China's support to the Nonaligned Movement, as an independent factor in international relations, was set out a number of times. According to Chinese assessments, the nonaligned are a significant factor in general efforts to preserve peace, respect the equality of all countries, and establish a more equitable political and economic order in the world.

As expected, Vlajkovic's visit to China had a significant international dimension. A proximity of views, expressed at all meetings between the highest ranking Yugoslav and Chinese officials over the past years, was again confirmed.

VLAJKOVIC RECEIVES ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD100927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today in the Palace of the Federation received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs. Raif Dizdarevic federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part in the talks.

In cordial and friendly talks they discussed the possibilities of further promoting bilateral relations, which were thought to be excellent. Both sides stressed their interest in and readiness to promote comprehensive Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation in both bilateral areas and the international forum, particularly within the framework of nonaligned countries.

Nonaligned Movement activities took up a significant part of the talks dealing with the international situation. In this connection the need to further intensify the movement's activity in seeking solutions for unsolved international problems was stressed. Particular reference was made to the world's hotbeds of crisis, with the emphasis on the situation in the Mediterranean. In this connection the significance of the forthcoming summits of nonaligned countries in New Delhi and Harare was stressed.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD100928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2112 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, hosted a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official and friendly visit to our country. At the dinner, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged formal toasts.

Dizdarevic emphasized that we welcome Minister Ibrahimi not only as a representative of friendly Algeria, but also as a prominent fighter on behalf of the Algerian people for freedom and the transformation of his country. The federal secretary reminded those present that the Algerian liberation struggle has always had our sympathy and support -- in you we saw ourselves, because we fought in a similar way for freedom -- said Dizdarevic, stressing that in its revolution Algeria decided on those principles chosen by the majority of mankind, the principles of nonalignment.

In this jubilee year for nonalignment, when we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the movement, Dizdarevic said, we recall with satisfaction that Algeria, through its transitional Government of National Liberation was one of the founders of the movement, a participant at the Belgrade conference of nonaligned countries.

Dizdarevic stressed in conclusion that between Yugoslavia and Algeria there is an exceptionally high degree of understanding, identical views and activities, and an enviable level of cooperation in all areas of life. He expressed the hope that this visit of the guest from Algeria would contribute to further strengthening the friendship between the two nonaligned countries.

Minister Ibrahimi expressed his thanks for the warm words of his host and for the kindness with which he had been surrounded during his visit to Yugoslavia, where he felt "at home". "We have much in common in the past and at present, in domestic policies founded on our own experiences, and in our foreign policy, founded on the principles of nonalignment," stressed the Algerian foreign minister, adding that the exceptionally high level of personal friendship between our leaders and our regular consultations make "our bilateral relations better and better." In conclusion he thanked the Yugoslavs working in Algeria for their contribution to the building of Algeria and the friendship of our peoples.

LCY'S ZARKOVIC GIVES STATEMENT ON PCI CONGRESS

AU101555 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is heading our delegation to the 17th PCI Congress, gave a statement for Yugoslav radio and television in Florence today.

[Begin Zarkovic recording] At this congress the Italian Communists are exerting great efforts in order to shed light as completely as possible on the concrete conditions of the struggle for socialism in their country and for peace in the world. In conformity with this, they are completing and developing their party's line, their strategy, their tactics, and building up the party itself and relations within it.

We wish the Italian Communists as much success as possible in their creative and noble effort. We are deeply convinced that this congress will contribute to strengthening the PCI as a vanguard which has an increasingly strong influence upon social processes in its country and in the world, in line with the interests of the workers class and the working strata -- primarily of Italy, and then of Europe and the world as a whole.

It is with (?great) pleasure that I can say that this congress has also confirmed that the Italian Communists and the LCY have the same or similar views about current problems of the modern world and the modern struggle for socialism.

Attending this congress, listening to the proceedings of its debate, and, in particular, holding talks -- with Comrade Pajetta yesterday and with Comrade Natta today -- we can rest assured that relations between the PCI and the LCY are very good and very friendly, and that they will continue in the same spirit after the congress as well. I also think that such relations contribute very much to the strengthening of the overall friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries.

LCY Sends Message

LD102132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Florence, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- We follow with great attention the struggle of Italian Communists, despite some indications of renewed detente, the continuation of arms race and production of increasingly more fatal weapons, the use of the policy of force in international relations and the further aggravation of the position of developing countries. Again we are concerned, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee says in its message to Italian Communists, about the increasingly more dangerous development of events in the Mediterranean and the Near East and the open use of force, which threatens international security and the security of our countries and peace in the world.

CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL LISTED

LD102141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- According to the latest information from the republics and the provinces, candidates for members of the Federal Executive Council are: From Bosnia-Hercegovina: Raif Dizdarevic, Radovan Makic, Ibrahim Tabakovic, and Bozidar Matic. From Vojvodina: Sava Vujkov, Tibor Salma, and Zarko Cosic. From Serbia: Milos Milosavljevic, Svetozar Rikanovic, Dr Oskar Kovac, Dr Petar Vajovic, and Dr Zarko Papic. From Montenegro: Svetozar Durutovic, Dr Radoje Kontic, Miodrag Mirovic, Mihailo Popovic, and Dobroslav Culafic. From Croatia: Branko Mamula, Nenad Krekic, Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic, and Egon Padovan. From Slovenia: Janez Zemljaric, Francka Herga, Dr Andrej Ocvirk, and Dr Lojz Ude. From Macedonia; Dr Dragi Danev, Dr Aleksandar Donev, Dr Janko Obocki, and Mito Pejovski. From Kosovo: Ilija Vakic, Dr Muhamet Mustafa and Mustafa Pljakic.

COURT RULES ON 2-LANGUAGE POLICY FOR KOSOVANS

LD110526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] [no dateline as received] -- Saying that knowledge of two languages is a condition of employment is not only a violation of the Constitution but is contrary to moral (?principles, it was stressed) in the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, except for participants from Kosovo, who believe that this is a precondition for the realization of the equality of languages and rapprochement and the implementation of the SFRY Constitution and LCY policy.

The public debate was held in the process of assessing the constitutionality of the decrees of the rule book of the Kosovo building materials enterprise from Pristina, in which knowledge of Albanian and Serbo-Croatian is required for eight jobs: technical director, chief engineer, officers for work relations, self-managing organs and for normative activity, legal officer, and for the post of director of specialist services.

Ivaca Cacic, the federal public self-management defender, suggested to the Constitutional Court that knowledge of two languages as a condition on which to base work relations is unconstitutional, not normal, and immoral, and that it affects the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. He stressed that the SFRY Constituion guarantees to everyone the right to work under equal conditions, adding that knowledge of two or more languages could be a condition only for translators.

The Constitutional Court of Kosovo annulled the section of the rule book requiring the technical director, the chief engineer and the manager of common services to know two languages, but it established that for other jobs this condition was not in contravention of the provincial Constitution.

The federal public self-management defender today also disputed the arguments of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, proving that the knowledge of two languages could not even be a special condition on which to base work relations.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT ANNULS RULING ON CADRE POLICY

LD101124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Following decisions in the constitutional courts of Kosovo and Serbia, the unconstitutional provisions of the social compat on the implementation of the cadres policy in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, whereby the selection of cadres for socio-political communities, socio-political organizations and associated labor had to guarantee national representation proportionate to the national composition of the population of the municipalities and the province, have been annulled.

Since this brings the social compact into line with the Constitution, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia today concluded the procedure for assessing the constitutionality of this social compact, which was instigated by Dr Dusica Zoric, delegate to the Federal Chember of the SFRY Assembly.

This court has assessed that it was unconstitutional to decree that the selection of cadres in the municipalities and in the province should secure national representation proportionate to the national structure of the population, because in the bodies of the socio-political communities, decisions are directly taken on questions of equal importance for all the working people and citizens of that region.

PRISTINA COURT DENIES ALLEGATIONS ON CANDIDATES

LD102110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 10 (TANJUG) -- The pristina municipal court and municipal public prosecutor's office issued a statement today denying the claims in the report of the working group of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber that it had confirmed the accuracy of the statements in complaints by Serbs and Montenegrins to this organ that "on the list of 90 possible candidates for the Pristina LC Municipal Committee there are a dozen proposed against whom criminal proceedings for hostile activity are under way."

The statement asserts that, in the talks with the members of the working group of the Federal Chamber in the municipal court in Pristina, the words "hostile activity" were not mentioned, because criminal proceedings being taken against some of the candidates were "for criminal acts that have no connection with hostile activity."

In the talks with the members of the working group in the municipal court in Pristina, in which representatives of the municipal and provincial judicial organs also took part, it was said, according to the statement, "that on the list of possible candidates for the Pristina LC Municipal Committee there were candidates against whom criminal proceedings were being taken for the misuse of their official function, forestry thefts, illegal occupation of socially owned land, and for traffic offenses."

Neither at the time of the talks, nor at present, have the municipal public prosecutor's office and the municipal court in Pristina had details or knowledge that any of the proposed candidates for the Pristina LC Municipal Committee have engaged in hostile activity, the statement says. "We are surprised at such disinformation and untruths, and we ask with reason: In whose interests is this and where is it leading?", the statement signed by Municipal Public Prosecutor Ljubomir Vuckovic and President of the Municipal Court (Nuhi Uka) says in conclusion.

The statement has been sent to the President of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, working group leader Vjekoslav Vidak, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, and the public information media.

SERB LC BODIES CRITICAL OF LCY CONGRESS DOCUMENT

AU101654 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Republican Social Council for Relations With Foreign Countries and the Serbian LC Central Committee Commission for International Relations discussed the draft resolution of the 13th congress on the LCY tasks in the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation, progress, and socialism in the world. Dragan Colovic reports: Participants in the debate have made a considerable number of appropriate and critically sounding remarks, and they also made several proposals and suggestions about how to make the said resolution (?describe) as realistically as possible the present situation in international relations, as well as Yugoslav Communists' views about ways to resolve the largest international problems.

The remark was made that the resolution lacks a more critical spirit towards international reality, that a pragmatic and state approach to foreign policy prevails in it, and that it insufficiently emphasizes the LCY's critical views about the practice of international relations. The party must see and go farther, must offer roads and open a perspective leading out of the existing crisis of international relations.

The remark that the resolution speaks about relations with neighbors in a generalized way has attracted special attention. Along with the remark that the policy towards neighbors is not unified in the country, more specific stands were demanded and assessments of relations with individual neighbors. Also demanded was a more specific and realistic assessment of Yugoslavia's position, particularly within the Nonaligned Movement, taking into consideration our internal political and economic situation.

Also demanded was a more explicit position of the LC concerning relations among socialist countries, as well as reformist moves in China, the Soviet Union, and some other socialist countries. In this connection it was noted that self-management and its perspective were not granted a place in the resolution such as they normally have in the world.

Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium, submitted a report on the 27th CPSU Congress.